

**Amendment to the Abstract:**

The Abstract has been amended. A revised Abstract is attached.

The invention relates to an autonomous switching transformer, in which+ an input voltage ( $U_{\langle SB \rangle E \langle /SB \rangle}$ ) can be applied to a storage inductor ( $L_1$ ) by means of a first semiconductor switch ( $T_1$ ); the ~~The~~ voltage drop of a sensor resistor ( $R_2$ ) that is connected in series to the first semiconductor switch ( $T_1$ ) is fed to a control electrode of a second semiconductor switch ( $T_2$ ); the ~~The~~ input voltage ( $U_{\langle SB \rangle E \langle /SB \rangle}$ ) is connected to the control electrode of the first semiconductor switch ( $T_1$ ) via a resistor ( $R_1$ ); ~~and said. This~~ control electrode can be grounded via the second semiconductor switch ( $T_2$ ). During a first conduction phase of a first time duration ( $t_1$ ) of the first semiconductor switch and an increase in current through the storage inductor, the second semiconductor switch becomes conductive and breaks the contact of the first semiconductor switch ( $T_1$ ). The storage inductor ( $L_1$ ) then supplies energy to an output capacitor ( $C_2$ ) for a second time duration ( $t_2$ ) via a rectifier diode ( $D_1$ ), until the capacitor ( $C_1$ ) of a series RC-element that connects the switching input of the second semiconductor switch ( $T_2$ ) to the input voltage is charged, the contact of the second semiconductor switch ( $T_2$ ) is broken and the first semiconductor switch becomes conductive again ( $T_1$ ).